

Generally, sales of "canned" computer software are taxable retail sales in Illinois. See 86 Ill. Adm. Code 130.1935. (This is a GIL).

April 23, 1999

Dear Ms. Xxxxx:

This letter is in response to your letter dated February 3, 1999. The nature of your letter and the information you have provided require that we respond with a General Information Letter, which is designed to provide general information, is not a statement of Department policy and is not binding on the Department. See 86 Ill. Adm. Code 1200.120(b) and (c), enclosed.

In your letter, you have stated and made inquiry as follows:

Enclosed is a contract of a new product we are going to be selling. The COMPANY was not able to give us an answer as to whether it met the criteria in the State of Illinois to be non-taxable software product. Since we are not the authors of this product (we are simply reselling it to end users) we would like you to review the enclosed contract and give us your ruling in writing whether or not it meets the states criteria to qualify as a non-taxable software product.

Please feel free to call me if you have any questions or need anything further regarding this request. Thank you

The Department is unable to make determinations regarding the status of computer software contracts in the context of a General Information Letter. Generally, sales of "canned" computer software are taxable retail sales in Illinois. See the enclosed copy of 86 Ill. Adm. Code 130.1935. However, if the computer software consists of custom computer programs, then the sales of such software may not be taxable retail sales. See Section 130.1935(c).

Custom computer programs or software are prepared to the special order of the customer. The selection of pre-written or canned programs assembled by vendors into software packages does not constitute custom software unless real and substantial changes are made to the programs or creation of program interfacing logic. See Section 130.1935(c)(3).

If transactions for the licensing of computer software meet all of the criteria provided in Section 130.1935(a)(1), neither the transfer of the software or the subsequent software updates will be subject to Retailers' Occupation Tax.

A license of software is not a taxable retail sale if:

- A) it is evidenced by a written agreement signed by the licensor and the customer;

- B) it restricts the customer's duplication and use of the software;
- C) it prohibits the customer from licensing, sublicensing or transferring the software to a third party (except to a related party);
- D) the vendor will provide another copy at minimal or no charge if the customer loses or damages the software; and
- E) the customer must destroy or return all copies of the software to the vendor at the end of the license period.

As stated above, licenses of computer software are not taxable if they meet all of the criteria listed in Section 130.1935(a)(1). However, item (D) of that part requires the license to contain a provision requiring the vendor to provide another copy at minimal or no charge if the customer loses or damages the software. The Department has deemed software license agreements to have met this criteria if the agreements do not contain a provision about the loss or damage of the software, but the vendors' records reflect that they have a policy of providing copies of software at minimal or no cost if the customers lose or destroy the software.

Item (E) of this part also requires a license to require a customer to destroy or return all copies of the software to the vendor at the end of the license period. The Department has also deemed perpetual license agreements to qualify for this criteria even though no provision is included in the agreements that requires the return or the destruction of the software.

In general, maintenance agreements that cover computer software and hardware are treated the same as maintenance agreements for other types of tangible personal property. Please refer to 86 Ill. Adm. Code Sec. 130.1935(b), enclosed. The taxability of maintenance agreements depends upon if charges for the agreements are included in the selling price of the tangible personal property. If the charges for the agreements are included in the selling price of the tangible personal property, those charges are part of the gross receipts of the retail transaction and are subject to tax. No tax is incurred on the maintenance services or parts when the repair or servicing is performed.

If maintenance agreements are sold separately from tangible personal property, sales of the agreements are not taxable transactions. However, when maintenance services or parts are provided under the maintenance agreements, the service or repair companies will be acting as service providers under provisions of the Service Occupation Tax Act that provide that when service providers enter into agreements to provide maintenance services for particular pieces of equipment for stated periods of time at predetermined fees, the service providers incur Use Tax based on their cost price of tangible personal property transferred to customers incident to the completion of the maintenance service. See the enclosed copy of 86 Ill. Adm. Code 140.301(b)(3).

Charges for updates of canned software are fully taxable pursuant to Section

April 23, 1999

130.1935. If the updates qualify as custom software under Section 130.1935(c), they may not be taxable. But, if maintenance agreements provide for updates of canned software, and the charges for those updates are not separately stated and taxed, then the whole agreements would be taxable as sales of canned software.

Assuming that the services provided, such as installation, phone support, training, and seminars, do not require the transfer of tangible personal property to the recipients of those services, charges for such services are exempt if they are separately stated from the selling price of canned software. See Section 130.1935(b). If computer software training or other support services are provided in conjunction with a sale of custom computer software or a license of computer software, the charges for that training are not subject to tax. Contingency plans or agreements to provide back up computer systems in the event of a disaster are not sales of tangible personal property and are not subject to tax.

I hope this information is helpful. The Department of Revenue maintains a Web site, which can be accessed at www.revenue.state.il.us. If you have further questions related to the Illinois sales tax laws, please contact the Department's Taxpayer Information Division at (217) 782-3336.

If you are not under audit and you wish to obtain a binding Private Letter Ruling regarding your factual situation, please submit all of the information set out in items 1 through 8 of the enclosed copy of Section 1200.110(b).

Very truly yours,

Melanie A. Jarvis
Associate Counsel

MAJ:msk

Enc.